

BookletChart™

San Luis Obispo Bay – Port San Luis

NOAA Chart 18704

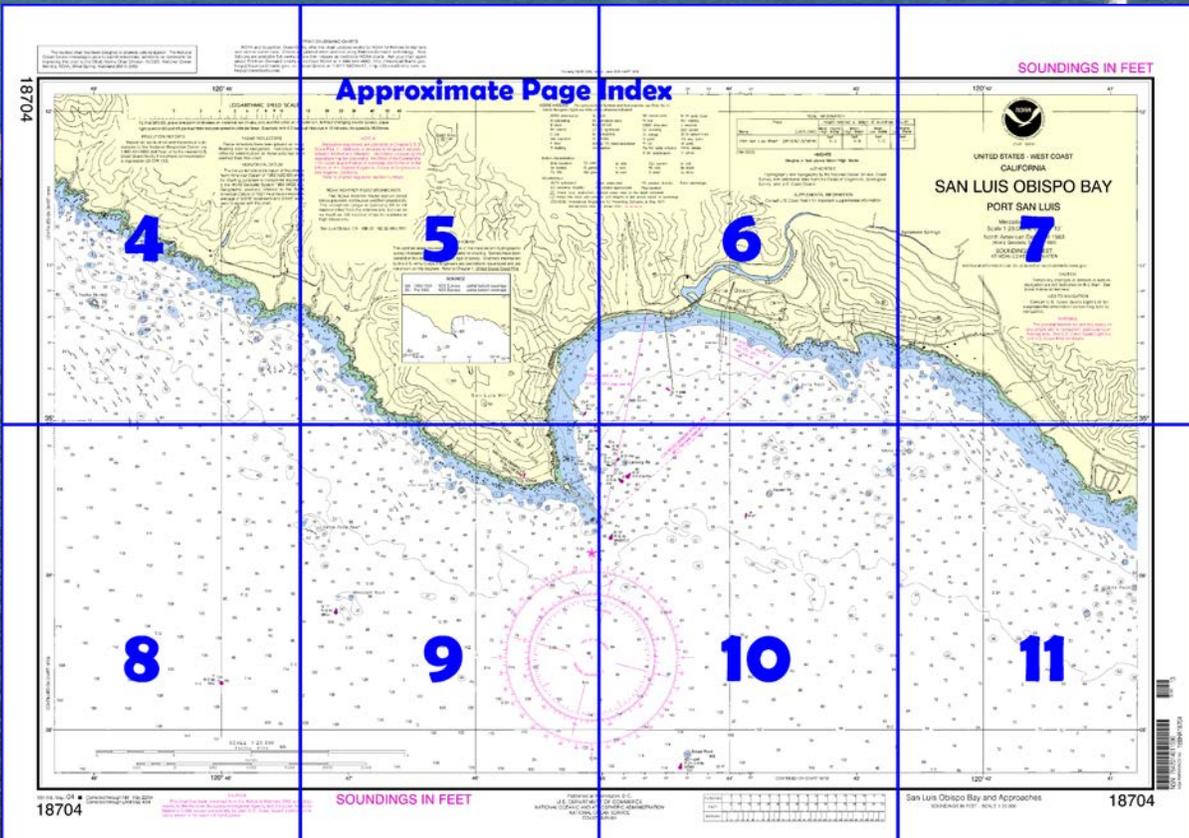


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



**Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA**

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

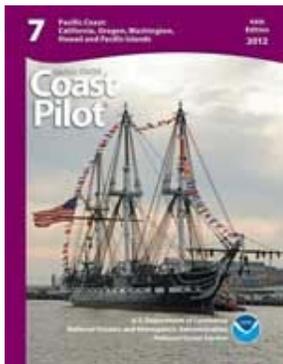
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=18704>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
San Luis Obispo Bay, 35 miles N of Point Arguello, is a broad bight that affords good shelter in N or W weather. S gales occur several times during the winter. The E shore is a narrow tableland that ends in cliffs 40 to 100 feet high to within 0.5 mile of **San Luis Obispo Creek** where a sand beach fronts **Avila Beach**. W of the creek the shore is high with rocky bluffs extending to **Point San Luis**.

Port San Luis, on the W shore of the bay, is the seaport for San Luis Obispo which is 10 miles inland. The port is

primarily a base for commercial fishing boats, sport-fishing boats, and recreational craft.

San Luis Obispo Light (35°09'37"N., 120°45'38"W.), 116 feet above the water, is shown from a cylindrical structure on Point San Luis; a sound signal is at the light. **San Luis Hill**, 0.5 mile NW of the light, is prominent from the S.

Anchorage.—The general anchorage is inside a line extending SW from Fossil Point to the outer end of a breakwater which extends SE from Whaler Island. Mariners should contact the harbormaster's office for anchorage information.

Special anchorages are E of Avila Pier 1 (County Wharf) and in the W end of the harbor. (See **110.1 and 110.120**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.) All anchorages are exposed to weather from the S and SE which cause heavy swells.

The dangers off the entrance to San Luis Obispo Bay are buoyed; the E part of the bay has rocks and heavy growths of kelp. **Souza Rock**, 2.1 miles SE of San Luis Obispo Light, is covered 16 feet and rises abruptly from 19 fathoms. **Westdahl Rock**, 1.3 miles SW of the light, is covered 18 feet and rises abruptly from 10 fathoms. **Howell Rock**, 1.6 miles E of the light, is covered 13 feet. **Lansing Rock** covered 18 feet and **Atlas Rock** covered 13 feet are 0.7 and 0.5 mile E of the light, respectively. A 2,400-foot breakwater, extending SE from Point San Luis through **Whalers Island** to a ledge partly bare at low water, provides some protection to vessels at anchor or at the wharves. **Smith Island**, 44 feet high and about 90 yards wide, is 0.2 mile N of Whalers Island.

Quarantine, customs, immigration, and agricultural quarantine.—(See chapter 3, Vessel Arrival Inspections, and Appendix A for addresses.) Vessels subject to inspection are requested to contact the harbormaster's office.

Quarantine is enforced in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Public Health Service. (See Public Health Service, chapter 1.)

Port San Luis is a **customs port of entry**.

Harbor regulations.—The port of Port San Luis is administered by the Port San Luis Harbor District and under the control of a harbormaster. The office is at the foot of Harford Pier 3. The harbormaster monitors VHF-FM channel 16 and can be contacted by phone at 805-595-5435. Transients should report to the harbormaster for guest mooring assignments.

Supplies and repairs.—Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, marine supplies, a launching ramp, and a 50-ton mobile hoist are available. Some repairs can be made.

**U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies**

RCC Alameda Commander
11th CG District (510) 437-3700
Alameda, CA

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM May 22/04
Corrected through LNM May 4/04

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.078" southward and 3.646" westward to agree with this chart.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

San Luis Obispo, CA KIH-31 162.55 MHz WX1

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 11th Coast Guard District in Alameda, California or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Los Angeles, California.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IO interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT LD lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VG very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

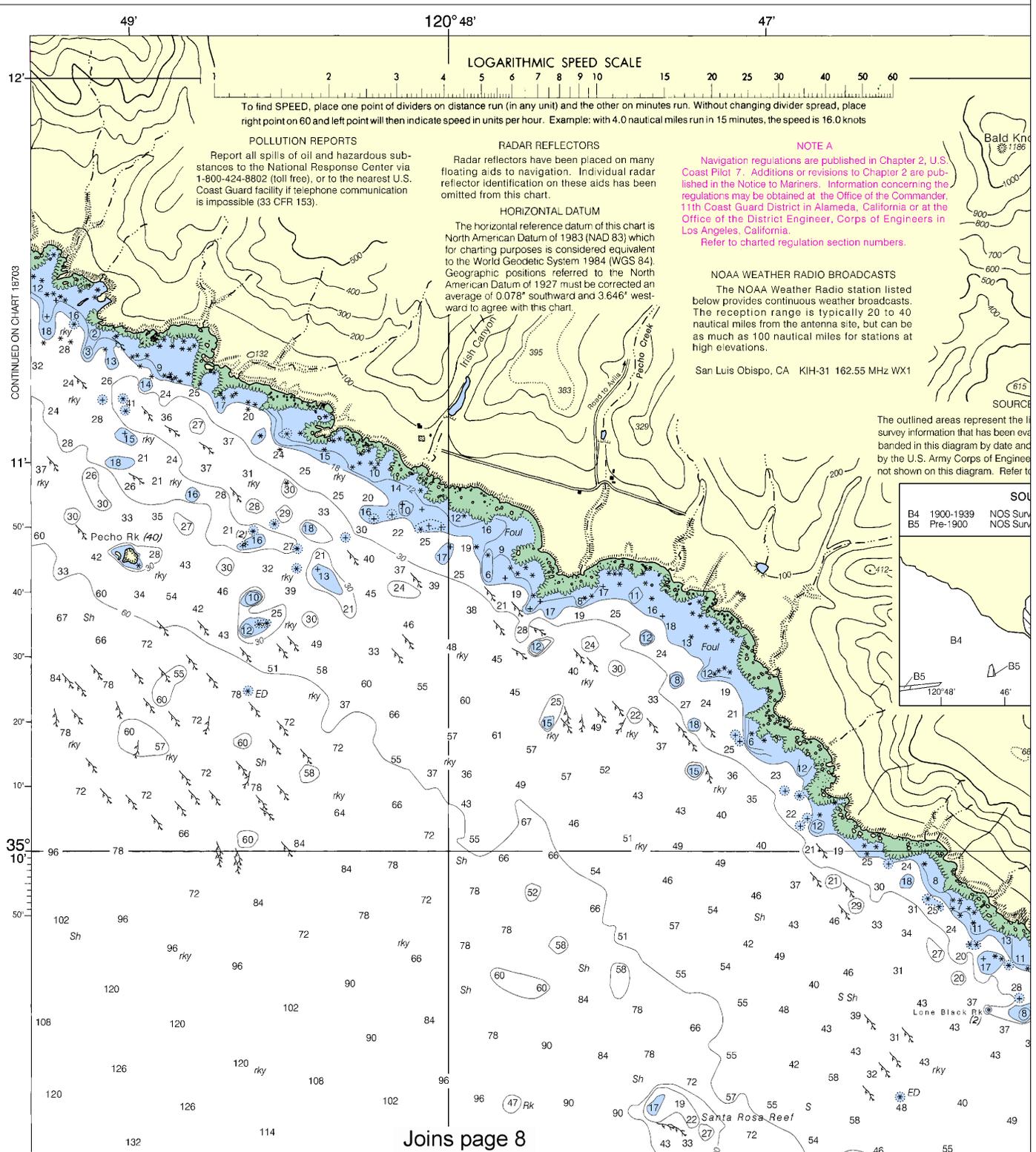
TIDAL INFORMATION					
Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water	
Port San Luis Wharf (35°10'N/120°45'W)	feet 5.3	feet 4.6	feet 1.0	feet ---	
(Dec 2003)					

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

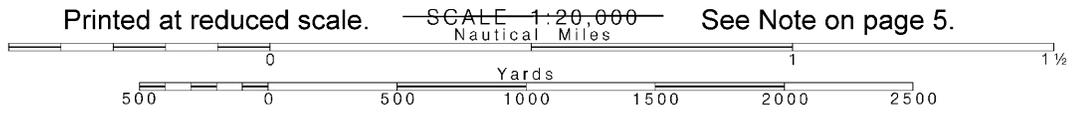
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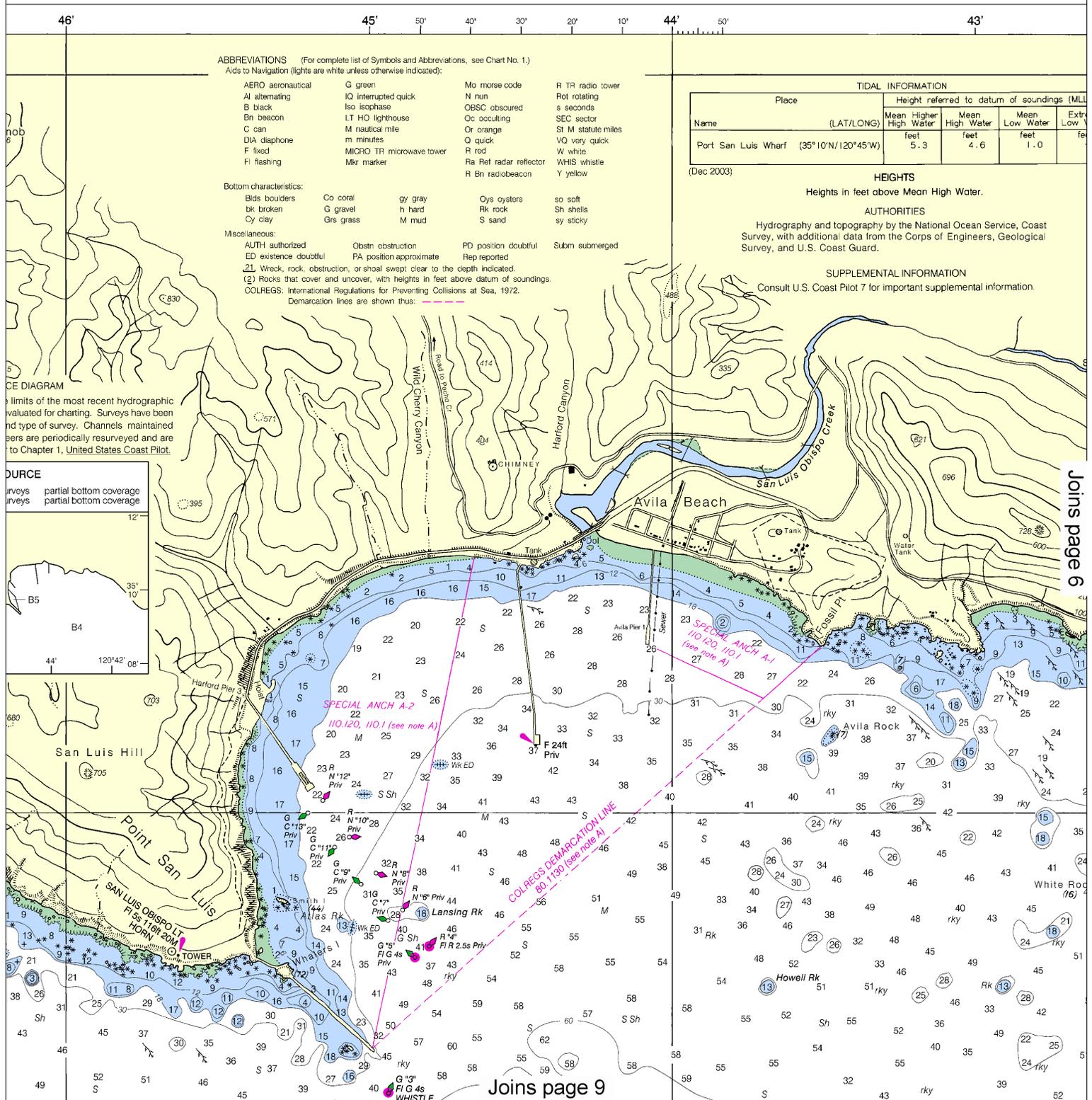
Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.



ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| AERO aeronautical | G green | Mo morse code | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IQ interrupted quick | N nun | Rot rotating |
| B black | Is isophase | OBSC obscured | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT HO lighthouse | Oc occulting | SEC sector |
| C can | M nautical mile | Or orange | St M statute miles |
| DIA diaphone | Q quick | QV very quick | W white |
| F fixed | MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | WHIS whistle |
| Fl flashing | Mkr marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | Y yellow |
| | | R Bn radiobeacon | |
-
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Bottom characteristics: | Co coral | gy gray | Oys oysters | so soft |
| | bk broken | h hard | Rk rock | Sh shells |
| | Cy clay | Grs grass | S sand | sy sticky |
-
- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Miscellaneous: | Obstr obstruction | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
| AUTH authorized | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |
| ED existence doubtful | | | |
| Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. | | | |
| (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. | | | |
| COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. | | | |
| Demarcation lines are shown thus: ———— | | | |

Place	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	TIDAL INFORMATION		
		Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Ext. Low Water
Port San Luis Wharf (35°10'N/120°45'W)		feet 5.3	feet 4.6	feet 1.0

(Dec 2003)

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CE DIAGRAM
Limits of the most recent hydrographic valuated for charting. Surveys have been nd type of survey. Channels maintained bers are periodically resurveyed and are to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE
urveys partial bottom coverage
urveys partial bottom coverage

Joins page 6

Joins page 9

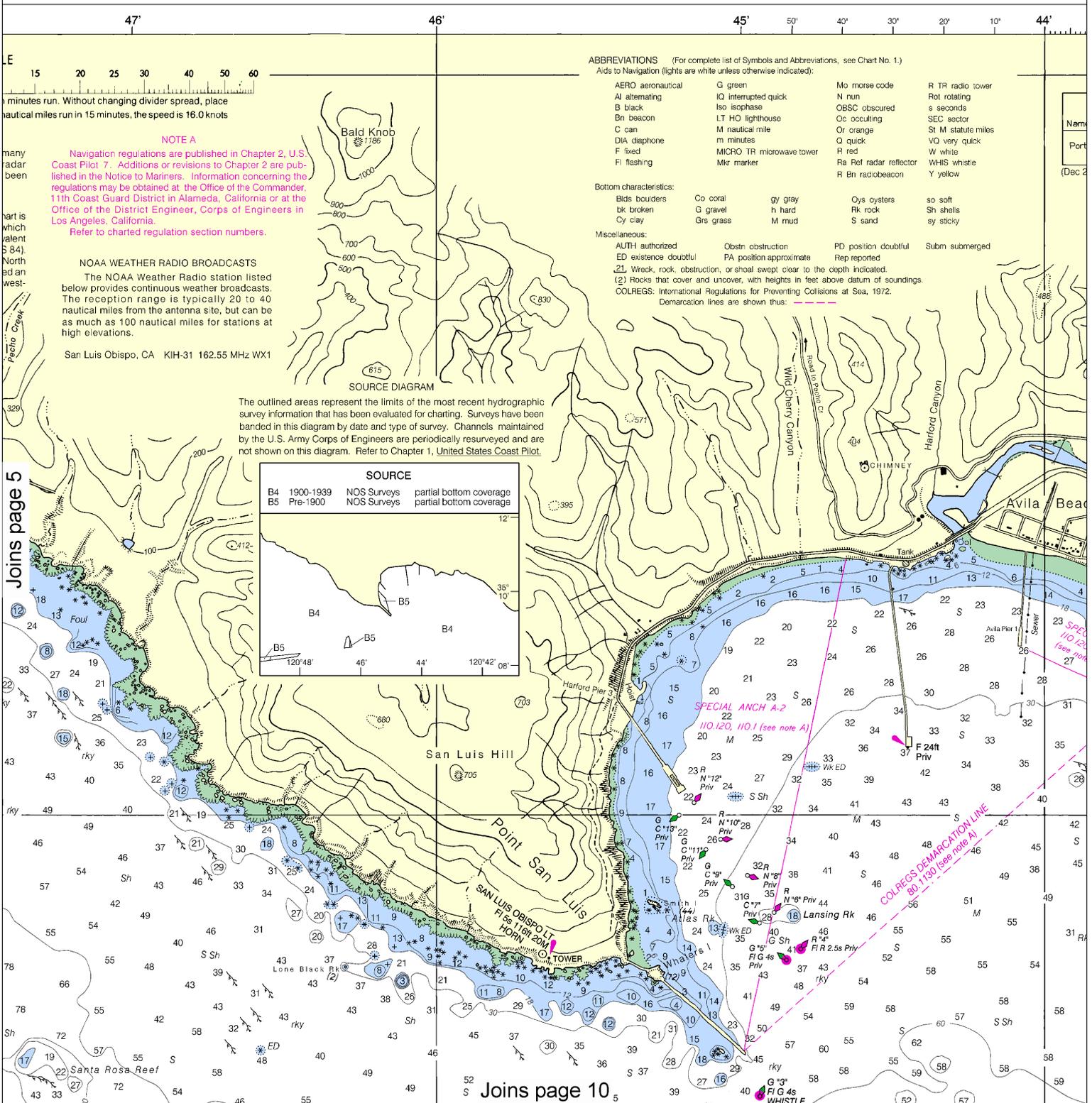
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:26667. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

Grafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov> or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or

Formerly C&GS 5386, 1st Ed., June 1876 KAPP 1879



Joins page 5

Joins page 10

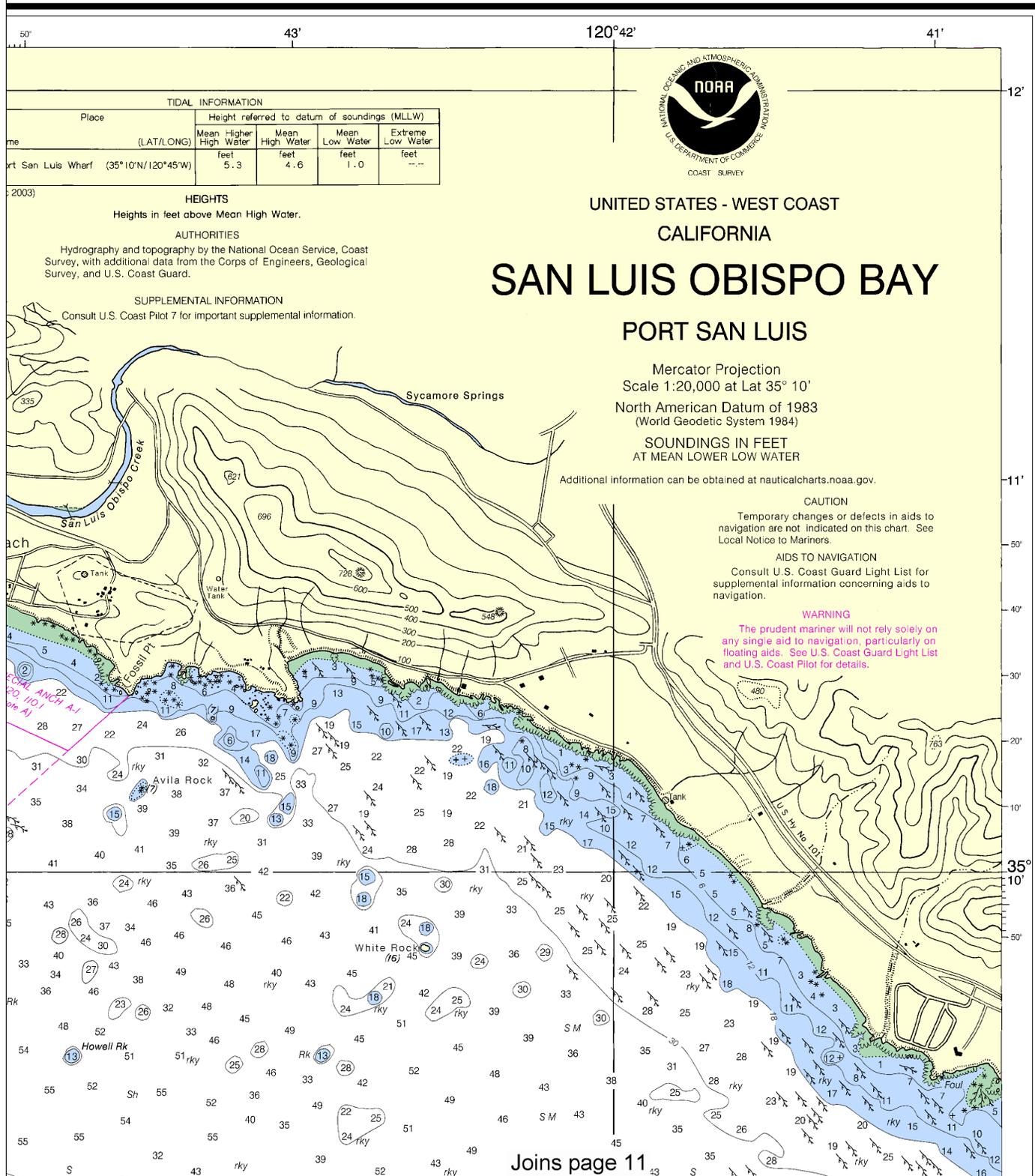


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

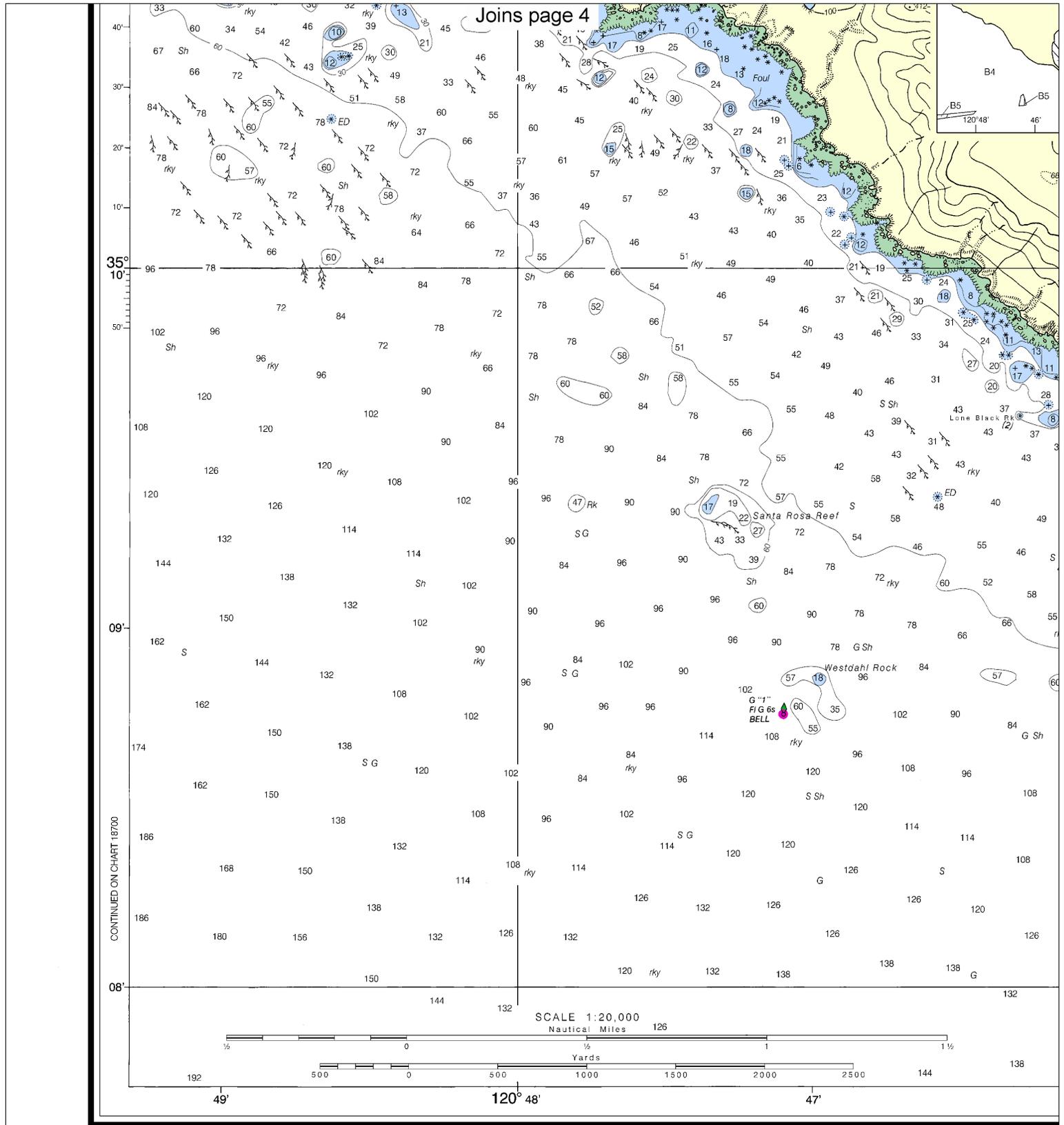


See Note on page 5.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET



This BookletChart has been updated through: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 4612 11/13/2012,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 4812 12/1/2012,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a.



13th Ed., May / 04 ■ Corrected through NM May 22/04
Corrected through LNM May 4/04

18704

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

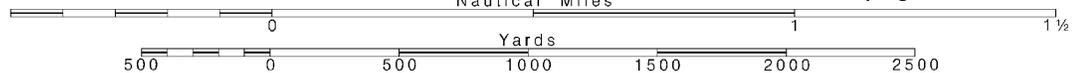


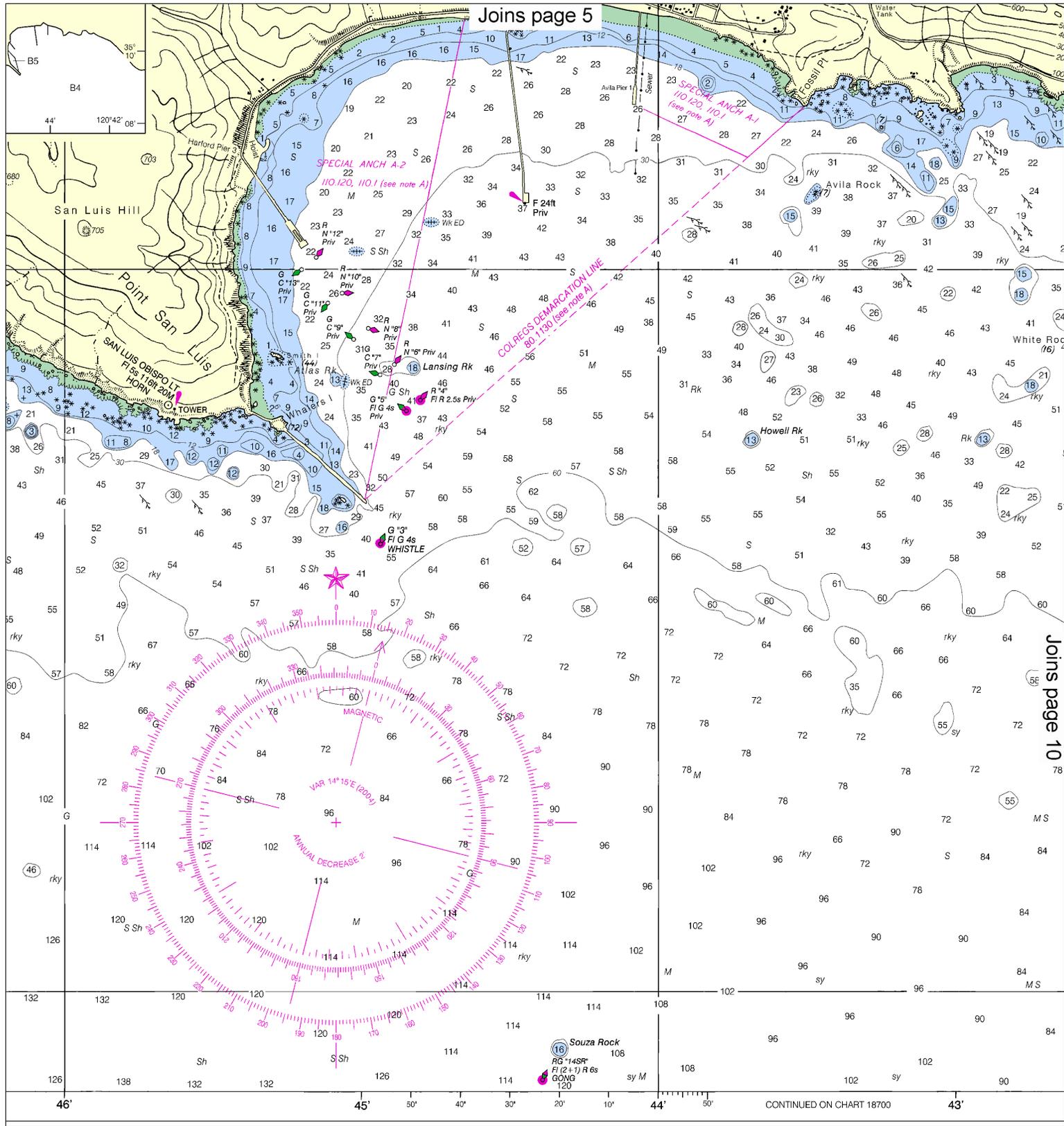
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

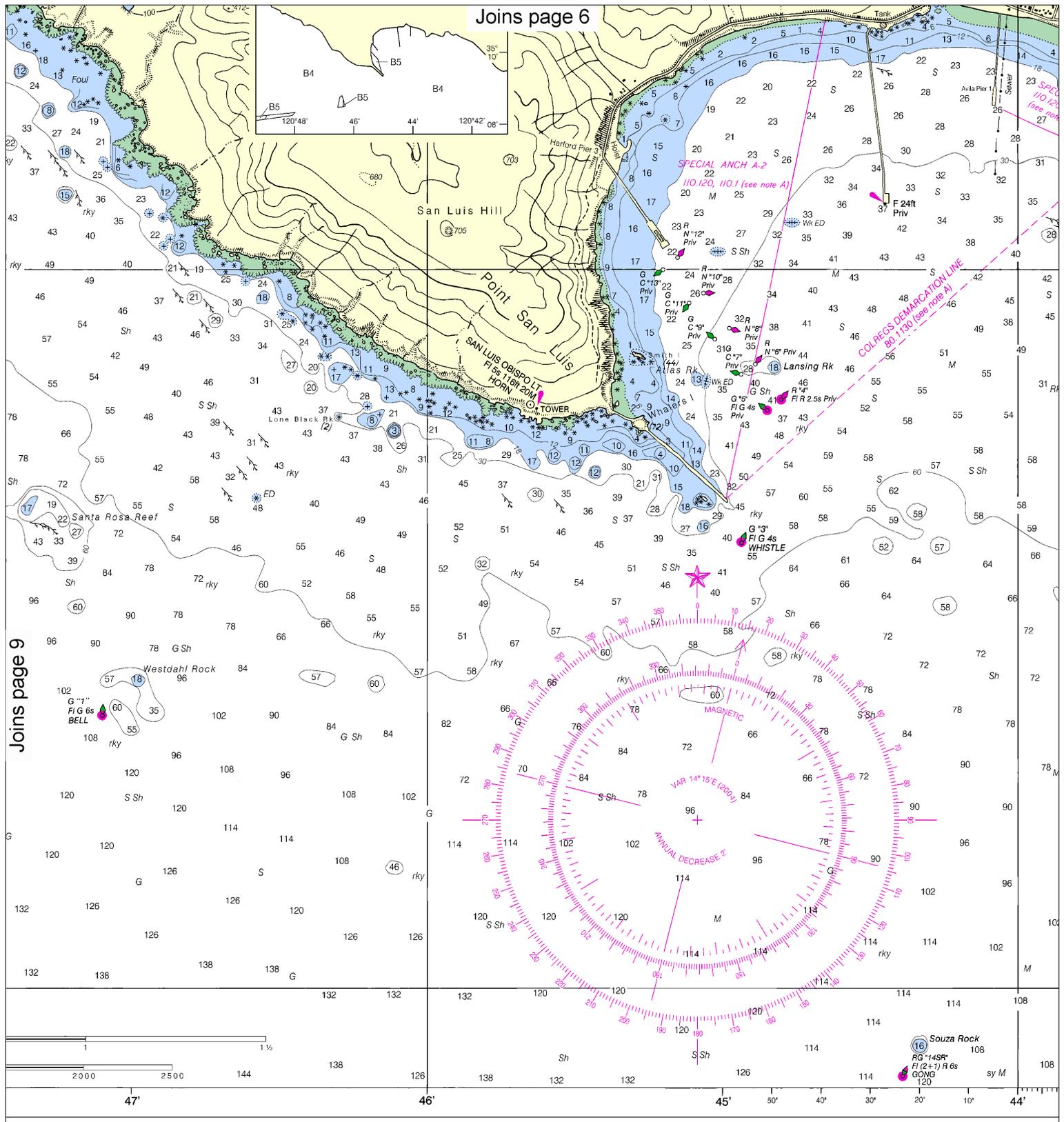




EET

Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17



Joins page 9

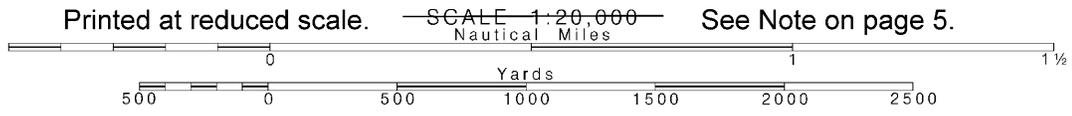
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2
FEET	6	12
METERS	1	2



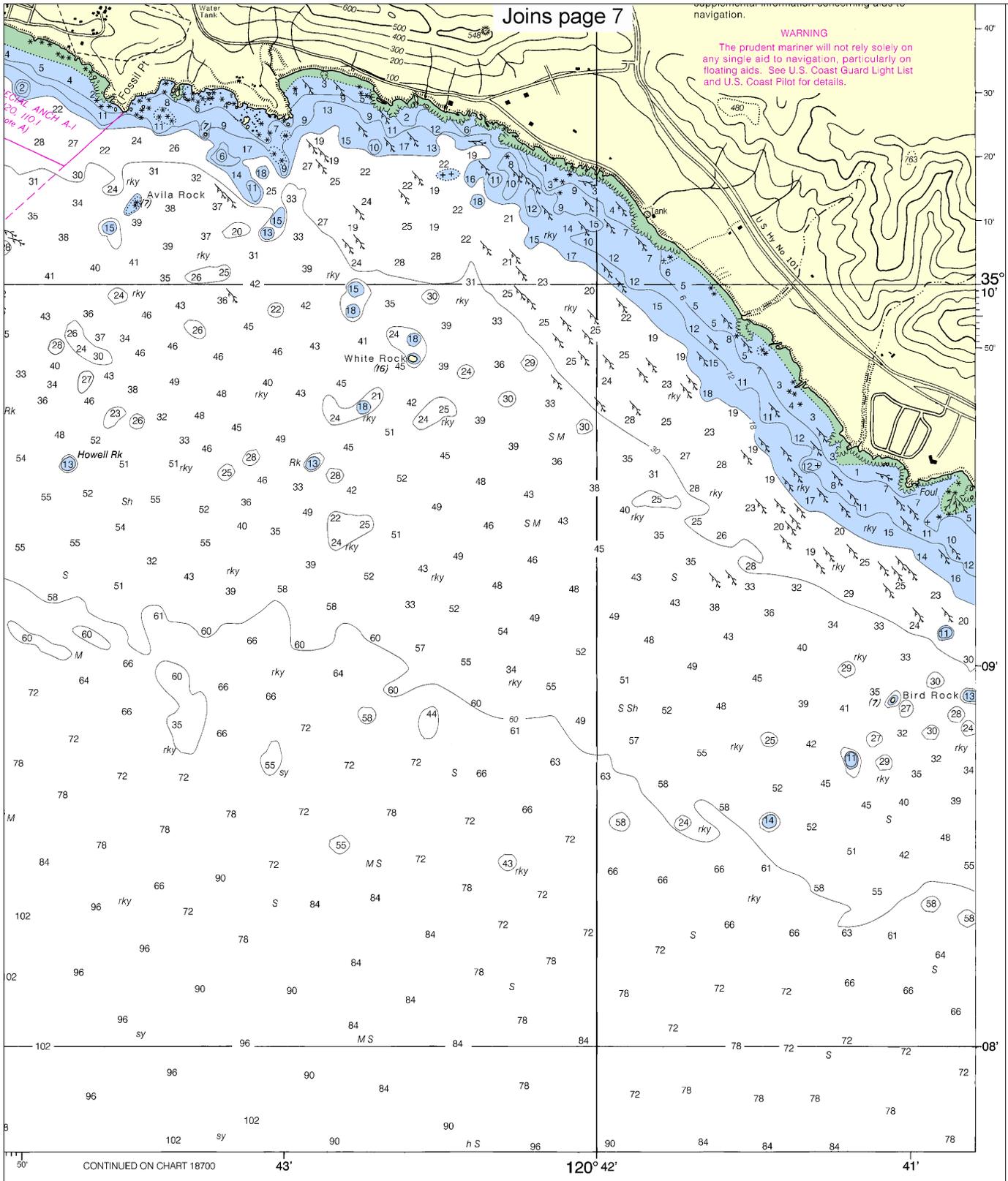
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



See Note on page 5.

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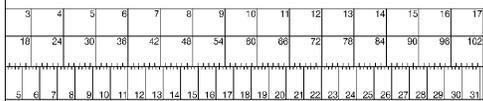
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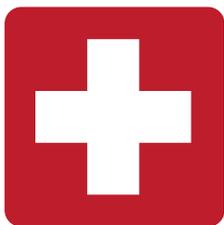
120° 42'

18704

San Luis Obispo Bay and Approaches

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:20,000





EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

- Nautical chart related products and information — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov>
- Online chart viewer — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/NOAChartViewer.html>
- Report a chart discrepancy — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx>
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — <http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs>
- Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections) — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
- Coast Pilot online — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm>
- Tides and Currents — <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>
- Marine Forecasts — <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm>
- National Data Buoy Center — <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/>
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — <http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/>
- National Weather Service — <http://www.weather.gov/>
- National Hurricane Center — <http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/>
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — <http://ptwc.weather.gov/>
- Contact Us — <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>



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